# CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1832. [NO. 764.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
*By Edward J. Hale,*
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.



## MOLASSES.

4 Hhds. prime new crop MOLASSES, just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*January* 17. 63tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

**Dry Goods,**

*In his New Brick Building near Market Square,*
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Satinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.
ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
*January* 4, 1832.

## For Sale,

An excellent second hand
**CARRIAGE,**
an elegant
**BAROUCHE,**
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
*January* 4, 1832. 63tf.

## MALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE next Session of the Subscriber's CLASSICAL SCHOOL, at his residence near Pittsborough, will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue the usual time. Due attention will be paid to the moral and religious instruction of Pupils. As the number is limitted to *sixteen*, it is desirable that such as may wish to place Pupils under his care, should make early application.
TERMS—Board and Tuition per session $65, payable in advance. The second Session of the year will begin the latter part of July.—No extra charge is made for those that remain during the vacation which occurs between the two sessions.
WM. H. HARDIN.
*January* 14, 1832. 63 4w.

## Fresh Lime.

50 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*January* 17. 63tf.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers having some time past sold at public auction, a LOT of LAND, corner of Old and Burges Street, known as the old Flour Warehouse Lot, and the said Lot proving upon investigation to be of different dimensions from those set forth in the plat then exhibited, and having an Alley ascertaining to it, it becomes necessary to the satisfaction of all concerned, and to the final disposition of the property, that it should be resold. The resale will take place at the Market House, on Wednesday the 1st day of February next. Terms at sale.
JAMES DICKSON,
A. M. HOOPER,
*Trustees of John Hogg.*
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*
January 17, 1832.—63 3t

## S. M. WHEATON,

### Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has arrived in town, and taken a room at the Planter's Hotel, where he purposes remaining for a few days. He requests those who wish to consult him, to apply as early as practicable, as his arrangements will not allow him to stop long. He will insert from one to a whole set of natural or artificial teeth; also clean, plug, file and extract, as well as regulate children's teeth. His charges are moderate, and if his services when rendered, do not prove satisfactory, there will be no charge made. He subjoins two certificates, from a number in his possession to satisfy such persons as may not have personal knowledge of his professional standing.

*Raleigh, October 3d,* 1831.

Mr. Sterling M. Wheaton, Surgeon Dentist, has within a few days operated upon my teeth and inserted from 15 to 20 plugs, and I take pleasure in affording him this testimonial of his superior skill in his profession. Without having any pretensions myself, to form an opinion as to any thing connected with the science of Dentistry, I feel enabled from my own experience to speak with some decision of his style of *operation;* and it is but justice to him to say, that I cannot easily conceive how he can be surpassed in the dexterity and ease, and as I believe, the fairness and fidelity, with which he accomplishes what he undertakes. While in this City, Dr. Wheaton has been much employed amongst the most respectable of our people, and I have reason to know that the opinion I have expressed respecting him, is generally entertained. I have strong confidence therefore, in recommending him to those who may require the assistance of a Surgeon Dentist.

GEO. E. BADGER.
*Raleigh, October* 14, 1831.

I have witnessed a variety of operations upon the Teeth, by Dr. Sterling Wheaton, and am satisfied they were performed with unusual skill and dexterity. Such of his patients as I have heard speak of his operations, have expressed themselves in strong terms of approbation.

JOHN BECKWITH, M. D.
*January* 14. 59-tf.
N. B. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, whenever requested.

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the County of Cumberland, are required to file them with Dan'l McDiarmid, Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 1st day of February next, or their claims will not be audited this year.

JONA. EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
} *Committee of Finance.*
*January* 3, 1832. 61-5t.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the first day of February next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, two handsome vacant LOTS of Land on the south side of Mumford street, adjoining each other, and lying next east of the Lots of T. J. Curtis, Esq. The Lots front on Mumford street 50 feet each, and run back about 137 feet. Terms made known at sale. By order of the owner.
H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*
*January* 17, 1832. 63-2w.

## WINDSOR CHAIRS

10 doz. yellow and green Windsor CHAIRS, received per Boat Henry Clay, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
*January* 2, 1832. 61tf.

## LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
*January* 2, 1832. 61tf.

## THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
*December 28th,* 1831.

## JUST RECEIVED,

PER Boat Geo. Washington, and for sale by the Subscriber,
22 Bedsteads,
2 Work Stands,
6 Rocking Chairs,
24 Windsor Chairs,
36 Jars Pickles,
12 do. Pickles and Peppers.
AMOS KIMBALL.
*December* 27. §60-tf §

THE FAYETTEVILLE
## SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view, Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an Assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose pious and regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.

The price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will be as heretofore, $20 per annum, and to the other Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr. Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.

C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
} *Committee.*
*December* 7, 1831 57tf.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.
SAM. F. NELSON.
*December* 31, 1831. 61 3m.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.
SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.
*January* 3, 1832. 61-tf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.
BENJAMIN RUSH,
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.
*Fayetteville, Jan.* 4. 62-tf.


## State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day came before me, Absolem Marsh, and maketh oath that he has lost or mislaid a Note of Hand, given by Malcomb McNeill to Jesse Newberry, and conveyed from said Jesse Newberry to Absolem Marsh; Note dated about the middle of August last, for *Fifteen Dollars,* payable one day after date. I forewarn the said Malcomb McNeill from paying the said Note to any person except myself.
ABSOLEM MARSH.
*January* 3, 1832.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this January 3, 1832. Attest,
JESSE JACKSON, *J. P.*


## RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on Sunday evening last, an indented Apprentice named *WELLINGTON MURPHEY.* All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. A reward of two and a half cents, but no expenses, will be paid for his delivery to me.
DUNCAN SMITH.
*January* 3, 1832. 61-tf.


## State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

John B. Kelly, vs. Dugald McMillan. } *Original Attachment levied on Lands.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, it is therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer,* for six weeks, that the Defendant may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why said Court shall not order the Land levied on to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*
*December* 15, 1831. 61.6w.

*Digging out a hole.*—An' so ye ar' digging out the hole there, Pat, ar' ye?" said one Irishman to another engaged in making a hole to insert a post. "No, faith, it's not the *hole* that I'm after digging out—for I'm digging the *dirt* out and leaving the hole here."

## CONGRESS.

### MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

*In the Senate, Wednesday, January* 11, 1832,
ON REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

The resolution introduced by Mr. CLAY, proposing the abolition of duties upon articles not coming into competition with the productions of the U. S., (except wines and silks,) having been read, Mr. C. rose and addressed the Senate, in substance, as follows:

I have a few observations, Mr. President, and only a few, to submit to the Senate, on the measure now before you; in doing which I have to ask all your indulgence. I am getting old; I feel but too sensibly and unaffectedly the effects of approaching age; and I have been, for some years, very little in the habit of addressing deliberative assemblies. I am told that I have been the cause—the most unwilling cause, if I have been, of exciting expectations, the evidence of which is around us. I regret it; for however the subject on which I am to speak, in other hands might be treated to gratify or to reward the presence and attention now given, in mine, I have nothing but a plain, unvarnished & unambitious exposition to make.

It forms no part of my present purpose, said Mr. C. to enter into a consideration of the established policy of protection. Strong in the convictions, and deeply seated in the affections, of a large majority of the People of the U. States, it stands self-vindicated, in the general prosperity, in the rich fruits which it has scattered over the land, in the experience of all prosperous and powerful nations, present and past, and now, in that of our own. Nor do I think it necessary to discuss that policy on this resolution. Other gentlemen may think differently, and may choose to argue and assail it. If they do, I have no doubt that, in all parts of the Senate, members more competent than I am, will be ready to defend and support it. My object now is to limit myself to a presentation of certain views and principles connected with the present financial condition of the country.

A consideration of the state of the public revenue has become necessary in consequence of the near approach of the entire extinction of the public debt; and I concur with you, sir, in believing that no season could be more appropriate than the present session of Congress to endeavor to make a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff. The public debt chiefly arose out of the late war, justly denominated the second contest for National Independence. An act, commonly called the sinking fund act, was passed by Congress near fifteen years ago, providing for its reimbursement. This act was prepared and proposed by a friend of yours and mine, whose premature death was not a loss merely to his native State, of which he was one of its brightest ornaments, but to the whole nation. No man, with whom I ever had the honor to be associated in the legislative councils, combined more extensive and useful information, with more firmness of judgment and blandness of manner, than did the lamented Mr. Lowndes. And when, in the prime of life, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, he was taken from us, his country had reason to anticipate the greatest benefits from his wisdom and discretion. By that act, an annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars was made towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; and also any excess which might yearly be in the treasury, beyond $2,000,000, which it was thought prudent to reserve for unforeseen exigencies.

But this system of regular and periodical application of public revenue to the payment of the public debt, would have been unavailing, if Congress had neglected to provide the necessary ways and means. Congress did not, however, neglect the performance of that duty. By various acts, and more especially by the tariff of 1824—the abused tariff of 1824—the public coffers were amply replenished, and we have been enabled to reach our present proud eminence of financial prosperity. After Congress had thus abundantly provided funds, and directed their systematical application, the duty remaining to be performed by the Executive was one simply ministerial. And no Executive and no Administration can justly claim for itself any other merit in the discharge of the public debt, than that of a faithful execution of the laws. No other merit than that similar one to which it is entitled for directing a regular payment of what is due from time to time to the army and navy, or to the officers of the civil government for their salaries.

The operation of the sinking fund act commenced with the commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration. During its continuance of eight years, owing to the embarrassments of the Treasury, the ten millions were not regularly applied to the payment of the debt; and, upon the termination of that Administration, the Treasury stood largely in arrear to the sinking fund. During the subsequent Administration of four years, not only was the ten millions faithfully applied during each year, but those arrears were brought up and all previous deficiencies made good. So that, when the present Administration began, a plain unincumbered and well defined path lay directly before it. Under the measures which have been devised, in the short term of fifteen years, the government has paid nearly one hundred millions of principal, and about an equal sum of interest, leaving the small remnant behind of twenty-four millions.

Of that remnant, thirteen millions consist of the 3 per cent. stock, created by the act of 1790, which the government does not stand bound to redeem at any prescribed time, but which it may discharge whenever it suits its own convenience; and when it is discharged, it must be done by the payment of dollar for dollar. I cannot think, and I should suppose Congress can hardly believe, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be wise to pay off a stock of thirteen millions, entitling its holders to but three per cent. with a capital of thirteen millions worth an interest of six per cent. In other words, to take from the pockets of the people two dollars to pay one, in the hands of the stockholder.

The moral value of the payment of a National Debt, consists in the demonstration which it affords of the ability of a country to meet, and its integrity in fulfilling all its engagements. That the resources of this country, increasing as it constantly is in population and wealth, are abundantly sufficient to meet any debt which it may ever prudently contract, cannot be doubted. And its punctuality and probity, from the period of the assumption, in 1790, of the debt of the Revolution down to the present time, rest upon a solid and uncontestable foundation. The danger, perhaps, is not that it will not fairly meet its engagements, but that from an inordinate avidity, arising from temporary causes, it may bring discredit upon itself by improvident arrangements, which no prudent man, in the management of his private affairs, would ever think of adopting.

Of the residue of the twenty-four millions of debt, after deducting the thirteen millions of three per ct., less than two millions are *due,* and of *right* payable within the present year. If to that sum be added the moiety which becomes due on the 31st of Dec. next, of the $4,454,727 created by the act of 26th May 1824, we have but a sum of about four millions which the public creditor can lawfully demand, or which the government is bound to pay in the course of this year. If more is paid, it can only be done by anticipating the periods of its payment, and going into the public market to purchase the stock. Can it be doubted that if you do so, the vigilant holder of the stock, taking advantage of your anxiety, will demand a greater price than its value? Already we perceive that the three per cents. have risen to the extraordinary height of 96 per cent. The difference between a payment of the inconsiderable portion remaining of the public debt, in one, two, or three years, is certainly not so important as to justify a resort to highly disadvantageous terms.

Whoever may be entitled to the credit of the payment of the Public debt, I congratulate you, sir, and the country, most cordially, that it is so near at hand. It is so near being totally extinguished, that we may now safely inquire whether, without prejudice to any established policy, we may not relieve the consumption of the country, by the repeal or reduction of duties, and curtail considerably the Public revenue. In making this inquiry, the first question which presents itself is, whether it is expedient to preserve the existing duties in order to accumulate a *surplus* in the Treasury for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the several States? I think not. If the collection, for the purpose of such a surplus, is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss arising from the charges of collection, and with the loss also of interest whilst the money is performing the unnecessary circuit; and it would therefore be unwise. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States, in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure, I know of no principle in the Constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to become *such* a collector for the States, nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the States becoming such recipients of gratuity from the General Government.

The Public Revenue, then, should be regulated and adapted to the proper service of the General Government. It should be ample; for a deficit in the public income, always to be deprecated, is sometimes attended, as we know well from history, and from what has happened in our own time, with fatal consequences. In a country so rapidly growing as this is, with such diversified interests, new wants and unexpected calls upon the public treasury must frequently occur. Take some examples from this session. The State of Virginia has presented a claim, for an amount but little short of a million, which she presses with an earnestness demonstrating her conviction of its justice. The State of South Carolina has also a claim for no inconsiderable sum, being upwards of $100,000, which she urges with equal earnestness. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilkins) has brought forward a claim, arising out of French spoliations previous to the Convention of 1800, which is perhaps not short of five millions, and to some extent I have no doubt it has a just foundation. In any provision of a public Revenue, Congress ought so to fix it as to admit of the payment of honest and proper demands, which its justice cannot reject or evade.

I hope too that either in the adjustment of the public revenue or, what would be preferable, in the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, effectual and permanent provision will be made for such Internal Improvements as may be sanctioned by Congress. This is due to the American People, and emphatically due to the Western People. Sir, temporary causes may exact a reluctant acquiescence from the People of the West, in the suspension of appropriations to objects of internal improvement, but as certain as you preside in that Chair, or as the Sun performs its diurnal revolution, they will not be satisfied with an abandonment of the policy. They will come here and tell you, not in a tone of menace or supplication, but in the language of conscious right, that they must share with you in the benefits, as they divide with you the burthens and the perils of a common Government. They will say that they have no direct interest in the expenditures for the Navy, the Fortifications, nor even the Army, those greatest absorbants of the public treasure. That they are not indifferent, indeed, to the safety and prosperity of any part of our common country. On the contrary, that every portion of the Republic is indirectly, at least, interested in the welfare of the whole; and that they ever sympathize in the distresses and rejoice in the happiness of the most distant quarter of the Union. And to demonstrate that they are not careless or indifferent to interests not directly their own, they may triumphantly and proudly appeal to the gallant part which they bore in the late war, and point to the bloody fields on which some of their most patriotic sons nobly fell fighting in the common cause. But they will also say that these fraternal and just sentiments ought to be reciprocated by their Atlantic brethren. That these ought not to be indifferent to the welfare of the West, and that they have the same collateral or indirect interest in its success and advancement that the West has in theirs. That it does not ask internal improvements to be exclusively confined to itself, but that it may receive, in common with the rest of the Union, a practical benefit in the only form compatible with its interior condition.

The appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, or a considerable portion of them, to that object, would be a most natural and suitable disposition. And I do hope, sir, that the great resources will be cherished and dedicated to some national purpose worthy of the Republic. Utterly opposed as, I trust, Congress will show itself to be to all the mad and wild schemes—and to that latest, but maddest and wildest of all, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury—for squandering the public domain, I hope it will be preserved for the present generation and for posterity, as it has been received from our ancestors, a rich and bountiful inheritance. In these halcyon days of peace and plenty, and an overflowing treasury, we appear to embarrass ourselves in devising visionary schemes for casting away the bounties with which the goodness of Providence has blessed us. But, sir, the storm of war will come, when we know not; the day of trial and difficulty will assuredly come, and now is the time, by a prudent forecast, to husband our resources, and this, the greatest of them all. Let them not be hoarded and hugged with a miser's embrace, but liberally used. Let the public lands be administered in a generous spirit, and especially towards the States within which they are situated. Let the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be applied in a season of peace, to some great object; and when war does come, by suspending that application of them, during its continuance, you will be at once put in possession of means for its vigorous prosecution. More than twenty-five years ago, when first I took a seat in this body, I was told, by the fathers of the Government, that, if we had any thing perfect in our institutions, it was the system of disposing of the lands, and I was cautioned against rash innovations in it. Subsequent experience fully satisfied me of the wisdom of their counsels, and that all vital changes in it ought to be resisted.

Although it may be impracticable to say what the exact amount of the public revenue should be, for the future, and what would be the precise produce of any given system of imposts, we may safely assume, that the revenue may now be reduced, and considerably reduced. This reduction may be effected in various ways, and on different principles. Only three modes shall now be noticed.

1st. To reduce duties on all articles, in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection.

2d. To retain them on unprotected articles, and augment them on the protected articles.

And, 3d. To abolish and reduce the duties on unprotected articles, retaining and enforcing the faithful collection of those on the protected articles.

To the first mode there are insuperable objections. It would lead inevitably to the destruction of our home manufactures. It would establish a sort of bed of Procrustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption. And it would be derogatory from every principle of theory or practice on which the Government has hitherto proceeded.

The second would be still more objectionable to the foes of the Tariff than either of the others. But it cannot be controverted, that, by augmenting considerably the duties on the protected class, so as to carry them to the point, or near to the confines of absolute prohibition, the object in view, of effecting the necessary reduction of the public revenue, may be accomplished without touching the duties on the unprotected class. The consequence of such an augmentation would be a great diminution in the importation of the foreign article, and of course in the duties upon it. But against entire prohibition, except in a few instances, I have been always, and still am, opposed. By leaving the door open to the foreign rival article, the benefit is secured of a salutary competition. If it be hermetically closed, the danger is incurred of monopoly.

The third mode is the most equitable and reasonable, and it presents an undebatable ground, on which I had hoped we could all safely tread, without difficulty. It exacts no sacrifice of principle from the opponent of the American System; it comprehends none on the part of its friends. The measure before you embraces this mode. It is simple, and free from all complexity. It divides the whole subject of imposts according to its nature. It settles at once what ought not to be disputed, and leaves to be settled hereafter, if necessary, what may be controverted.

A certain part of the South has hitherto complained that it pays a disproportionate amount of the imposts. If the complaint be well founded, by the adoption of this measure it will be relieved at once, as will be hereafter shewn, from at least a fourth of its burthens. The measure is in conformity with the uniform practice of the Government, from its commencement, and with the professions of all the eminent politicians of the South, until of late. It assumes the right of the Government, in the assessment of duties, to discriminate between those articles which sound policy requires it to foster, and those which it need not encourage. This has been the invariable principle, on which the Government has proceeded, from the act of Congress, of the 4th of July, 1789, down to the present time. And has it not been admitted by almost every prominent Southern politician? Has it not been even acknowledged by the fathers of the Free trade Church, in their late address, promulgated, from Philadelphia, to the people of the United States? If we never had a system of foreign imposts, and were now called upon, for the first time, to originate one, should we not discriminate between the objects of our own industry, and those produced by foreigners? And is there any difference in its application, between the modification of an existing system and the origination of a new one? If the gentlemen of the South, opposed to the Tariff, were to obtain complete possession of the powers of Government, would they hazard their exercise upon any *other* principle? If it be said that *some* of the articles which would, by this measure, be liberated from duties, are luxuries, the remark is equally true of some of the articles remaining subject to duties. In the present advanced stage of comfort and civilization, it is not easy to draw the line between luxuries and necessaries. It will be difficult to make the people believe that bohea tea is a luxury, and the article of fine broad cloths is a necessary of life.

In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude inquiry into their adequacy or propriety.—If it can be shown that, in any instance, they are excessive or disproportionately burthensome on any section of the Union, for one I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates an *adequate* protection; beyond that it is not necessary to go. Short of that, its operation will be injurious to all parties.

The people of this country, or a large majority of them, expect that the system will be preserved. And its abandonment would produce general surprise, spread desolation over the land, and occasion as great a shock as a declaration of war forthwith against the most powerful nation of Europe.

But if the system be preserved, it ought to be honestly, fairly, and faithfully enforced. That there do exist the most scandalous violations of it, and the grossest frauds upon the public revenue, in regard to some of the most important articles, cannot be doubted. As to iron, objects really belonging to one denomination, to which a higher duty is attached, are imported under another name, to which a lower duty is assigned, and the law thus evaded. False invoices are made as to woollens, and the classification into minimums is constantly eluded. The success of the American manufacture of cotton bagging has been such as that, by furnishing a better and cheaper article, the bagging of Inverness and Dundee has been almost excluded from the consumption of the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There has not yet been sufficient time to fabricate and transport the article in necessary quantities from the Western States to the Southern Atlantic States, which therefore have been almost exclusively supplied from the Scottish manufactories. The payment of the duty is evaded by the introduction of the foreign fabric, under the name of burlaps, or some other mercantile phrase, and instead of paying five cents the square yard, it is entered with a duty of only fifteen per cent. ad valorem. That this practice prevails, is demonstrated by the Treasury report of the duties accruing on cotton bagging for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. During the first year the amount was $137,506, the second $106,068, and the third it sunk down to $14,141!

The time has arrived when the inquiry ought to be seriously made, whether it be not practicable to arrest this illegitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that at which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. Two radical changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject, I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are so capable of affording, and should be reluctant to act on my own convictions, however strong.

The first is to make a total change in the place of valuation. Now the valuation is made in Foreign Countries. We fix the duties, and we leave to foreigners to assess the value on articles paying ad valorem duties. That is, we prescribe the rule, and leave its execution to the foreigner. This is an anomaly, I believe, peculiar to this country. It is evident that the amount of duty payable on a given article subject to an ad valorem duty, may be affected as much by the fixation of the value, as by the specification of the duty. And, for all practical purposes, it would be just as safe to retain to ourselves the as

certainment of the value, and leave to the foreigner to prescribe the duty, as it is to reserve to ourselves the right to declare the duty and allow to him the privilege to assess the value.

The effect of this vicious condition of the law has been to throw almost the whole import trade of the country, as to some important articles, into the hands of the foreigner. I have been informed that seven-eighths of the importation of woollens into the port of New York, where more is received than in all the other ports of the United States together, are in his hands. This has not proceeded from any want of enterprize, intelligence, or capital, on the part of the American merchant; for, in these particulars, he is surpassed by the merchant of no country. It has resulted from his probity, his character, and his respect to the laws and institutions of his country—a respect which does not influence the foreigner. I am aware that it is made by law, the duty of the appraiser to ascertain the value of the goods in certain cases. But what is his chief guide? It is the foreign invoice, made by whom he knows not, certainly by no person responsible to our laws. And, if its fairness be contested, they will bring you cartloads of certificates and affidavits from unknown persons to verify its exactness, and the first cost of the article.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a state of things to which we should promptly apply an efficacious remedy, and no other appears to me, but that of taking into our own hands both parts of the operation, the ascertainment of the value as well as the duty to be paid on the goods. If it be said that we might have, in different ports, different rules, the answer is, that there could be no diversity greater than that to which we are liable from the fact of the valuation being now made in all the ports of foreign countries from which we make our importations. And that it is better to have the valuations made by persons, responsible to our own Government, and regulated by one head, than by unknown foreigners, standing under no responsibility whatever to us.

The other change to which I allude, is to reduce the credits allowed for the payment of duties and to render them uniform. It would be better, if not injurious to commerce, to abolish them altogether.—Now we have various periods of credit graduated according to the distance of the foreign port, and the nature of the trade. These credits operate as so much capital on which the foreign merchant can sometimes make several adventures before the arrival of the day of payment. There is no reciprocal advantage afforded to the American merchant, I believe, in any foreign port. As we shall probably abolish or reduce greatly the duties on articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on which the longest credits are allowed, the moment would seem to be propitious for restricting the other credits in such manner, that whilst they afforded a reasonable facility to the merchant, they should not supply the foreigner at the instance of the public, with capital for his mercantile operations. If the laws can be strictly enforced, and some such alterations as have been suggested, can be carried into effect, it is quite probable that a satisfactory reduction may be made of the duties upon some of the articles falling within the system of protection. And, without impairing its principle, other modes of relief may possibly be devised to some of those interests upon which it is supposed to press most heavily.

There remains one view to present to the Senate in respect to the amount of reduction of the revenue which will be produced by the proposed measure if adopted, and its influence upon the payment of the public debt within the time suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimate which I have made of that amount is founded upon Treasury returns prior to the late reduction of duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa. Supposing the duties on wines and silks to be reduced as low as I think they may be, the total amount of revenue with which the proposed measure will dispense will be about $7,000,000.—The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts of the present year from all sources at $30,100,000, and he supposes those of the next year will be of an equal amount. He acknowledges that the past year has been one of extraordinary commercial activity; but on what principles does he anticipate that the present will also be? The history of our commerce demonstrates that it alternates, and that a year of intemperate speculation is usually followed by one of more guarded importation. That the importations of the past year have been excessive I believe is generally confessed, and is demonstrated by two unerring facts. The first is that the imports have exceeded the exports by about seventeen millions of dollars. Whatever may be the qualifications to which the theory of the balance of trade may be liable, it may be safely affirmed, that when the aggregate of the importations from all foreign countries exceeds the aggregate of the exportation to all foreign countries considerably, the unfavorable balance must be made up by a remittance of the precious metals to some extent. Accordingly we find the existence of the other fact to which I allude, the high price of bills of exchange on England. It is, therefore, fairly to be anticipated that the duties accruing this year will be less in amount than those of the past year. And I think it would be unwise to rely upon our present information as to the income of either of these two years as furnishing a safe guide for the future. The years 1829 and 1830 will supply a surer criterion.—There is a remarkable coincidence in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during those two years, it having been the first from all sources $24,827,627 38, and the second $24,844,116 51, differing only about $17,000.

The mode recommended by the Secretary for the modification of the Tariff is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, prior to March 1833 and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the protected class, he would make a gradual but prospective reduction of the duties.—The effect of this would be to destroy the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object, being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and beget a necessity for further and further reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned it would I think be unwise in Congress at this time to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of nett annual revenue, from all sources, including the public lands, than $25,000,000. Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions which it has been supposed ought to be subtracted, if the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain $18,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session; and if the necessary measures be also adopted to detect and punish frauds, and ensure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the developement of the effect upon the revenue of these arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree. Now, the fraudulent importer, after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange Treasury construction of the law, (made I understand, however, not by the present Secretary,) eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those very duties which he was originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for that purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits. In no other country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this. The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby further reduced from $600,000 to a million. The public morals, the grain-growing country, the fruit-raising, and the cane-planting country, would be all benefitted by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measure, because it, perhaps, ought to originate in the other House.

That the measure which I have proposed may be adopted, without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt by the 4th March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of 14 millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, 8 millions which he proposes to derive from the sale of the bank stock, and 2 millions which he would anticipate from the revenue of the next year, he suggests that the whole of the debt remaining may be discharged by the time indicated. The 14 millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit) are receipts anticipated this year from duties which *accrued* last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the duties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions will be composed in part of duties *accruing* and *payable* within the present year, then the measure proposed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remnant of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If however, the entire seven millions, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave him seven millions, besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that, of itself, would be three millions more that can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to shew.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the Public Revenue should be made, which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System demand of its friends an unconditional surrender? Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, if indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened. The Government *must* have a certain amount of revenue, and that amount must be collected from the imports. Is it material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on objects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, and with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than to further lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations, I appeal to HIM whom none can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by fraternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

When Mr. CLAY took his seat,

Mr. HAYNE rose. He did not rise, he said, to enter at this time into the discussion of the question. Perhaps he should not, at any time, be disposed to follow the gentleman through the wide field which he had occupied. He certainly had no such intention now: he rose merely to make a motion, and should, in the fewest words possible, state the reasons which had induced him to do so.

The question presented by the resolution, Mr. H. said, was not only one of deep interest to the whole country, but he was persuaded it was, by far, the most important that could command the attention of Congress during the present session. The period so long and so anxiously looked for and desired, had at length arrived. The public debt was paid, for so gentlemen on all sides had agreed to consider it, and the question necessarily arose, what adjustment of the tariff of duties was to be made in this new and most gratifying condition of our affairs. Upwards of $12,000,000 per annum, nearly one half of the entire amount of the public debt, will (when the debt is paid, cease to be a charge upon the country, and to this extent at least, the people have a right to expect an immediate reduction of their burdens. But what does the resolution now before us propose? That duties to the amount of only six or seven millions should be taken off, and that the reduction shall be exclusively confined to articles which do not enter into competition with similar articles produced at home; in other words, sir, that articles of universal consumption, and, in relation to which, every class of the people, and every portion of the country, contribute equally, should be relieved entirely from all taxation, while the high duties on the protected articles were to remain untouched. In a word, that the bands of that mammoth system of injustice and oppression, (he meant no offence, but he spoke as he felt,) were to remain unrelaxed—a system which was felt and acknowledged in one quarter of the country as a boon and a bounty, and in another as an insupportable burden—a system which (if in the language of the Senator from Kentucky,) if it had "scattered its rich fruits" over any portion of the land, had visited others with its consuming curses.

It could not be denied that the true question here presented was, whether the protecting system was to be wholly untouched, and to be rivetted upon the country beyond all hope of relief? And in this aspect of the question, he must solemnly declare that he considered it as one involving the prosperity, he could say, pregnant with the future destinies of this country; for, however this system may have operated elsewhere, it was the deep and settled conviction of those whom he represented, that it had acted upon them as a blight and a pestilence, blasting the fairest fields on which the eye of man had ever rested.

The gentleman from Kentucky had intimated that *he* had hoped that his proposition might have presented a common ground on which all parties might have met. But, how was it possible for gentlemen to suppose that we should meet on ground which involved no concession whatever to our views, but which proposed to maintain the protecting system in all its unmitigated rigor, thus aggravating, instead of diminishing the inequality and injustice of which we so strongly and so justly complained. The gentleman had, indeed, said that the propriety of some reduction might, perhaps, hereafter be considered; not now, however, when the debt was about to be paid, and the tariff re-adjusted and fixed on a permanent basis, but at some future and "more convenient season." But what hope is to be built on this declaration, when the gentleman, in the very same breath, tells us that no considerable or sudden reduction could ever take place. No, that would be destruction; and as to the gradual and moderate reduction recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, that would be even worse than the other—it would, said the gentleman, be a slow and sure poison, leading to inevitable destruction. It follows, then, clearly, that we are to have no reduction of the protecting duties whatever, either now, or at any future period. In this view of the question, he must repeat, he considered it the most awfully momentous subject that had ever been presented in the course of the history of this Government; and believing that it required the greatest deliberation, he wished the attention of the Senate to be seriously called to it, that it might be maturely considered, and wisely decided. In the presence of this august body, and before his God, he would repeat his deep conviction that the consequences to grow out of the adjustment of this great question involved the future destinies of this country; and in order that we should approach it with weary steps, and becoming caution, he would now move that the further consideration of the resolution should be postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

# Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

*Dec. 22d, 1831, on the bill for rebuilding the Capitol.*

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. BRAGG, rose and said:

*Mr. Speaker:* Unaccustomed as I am to trespass on the patience and tax the indulgence of those with whom I have the honor of being here associated; reluctant as I generally feel, to submit my own reflections, however satisfactory they may be to myself, on matters of only ordinary interest and common concern; yet, sir, I feel impelled by considerations which I may not disregard, to raise on the present occasion my humble voice, and insist, with all the arguments I can summon to my aid, on the passing of the bill which is now before the House.

Sir, it would require a greater degree of vanity than has fallen to my lot, to prompt me to believe, that by any thing I can advance, I shall be able to produce results, in the minds of the members of this House, other than those to which their own convictions, perhaps, sir, I might with more propriety say, their misguided feelings, have already unfortunately brought them. I am fearfully apprehensive, sir, that the question on which we are this day called to act has been hastily prejudged, and although a mere novice in the grand and unfathomable science of human nature, yet I think I am sufficiently acquainted with its ordinary principles of action, to express an acquiescence with the sentiment of that great man who said, "when you reason against men's interests, you reason with the pillars around you."

It is not then, Mr. Speaker, with the vain hope of throwing one single ray of light upon minds which interest has hermetically sealed against its access, that I at this time ask for a few moments, the attention of the House; but, sir, my object is, to expose in their genuine colors and real bearing, the false views by which gentlemen affect to sustain themselves, and under which they ostensibly act in opposing the measure proposed by the bill on your table. I wish, sir, for the people to look at the picture I shall sketch, and contemplate it if they can, without surprise,—I hope they may be able to do it without disgust,—the miserable patchwork of argument with which gentlemen are driven to invest themselves.

I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that I sensibly feel the many disadvantages under which I approach the discussion of this subject; gentlemen on the opposite side scrupulously preserve, on this occasion, what they no doubt consider a prudent silence. With the exception of the gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. Leake,) who has casually made some precious confessions, there has been here an ominous concealing of hands; we must resort elsewhere to ascertain the motives by which gentlemen are said to be influenced, and the arguments by which it is said they endeavor to influence others.

It has been said, not here—no sir, but without the walls of this House, with the view of operating on the fears of members, that the State is not able to rebuild her Capitol,—that she has not the funds, and cannot procure them without exacting a grievous tax from the people—"most lame and impotent conclusion!" most flimsy and unavailable objection! Sir, I have, perhaps unfortunately, as instinctive a horror for statistics and dull calculations, as some gentlemen have *lately* discovered at the dreadful idea of taxing the *poor people;* but, sir, if the House will bear with me a moment, I will undertake, in a very few words, to demonstrate that gentlemen must find some other spot than this on which to plant their lever. From the Report of the Treasurer, which I hold in my hand, it appears that, after the redemption of a large amount of Treasury notes, there remains on hand,

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|---|---|
| In actual cash in the Treasury, | $6,667 |
| Cash belonging to the Literary Fund, | 75,025 |
| Do. do. Internal Improvement Fund, | 7,944 |
| Amount due on Cherokee bonds, | 34,748 |
| Bonds for other property, | 7,200 |
| General tax, payable in October, 1832, | 66,500 |
| Bank dividends on $712,000 at least, | 200,000 |
| Making in the aggregate, | $398,074 |
| Deduct expenses of this Session, | 40,000 |
| Leaving an available balance of | $358,074 |

From an estimate I hold in my hand, emanating from a source entitled, with me, to the highest confidence, I feel justified in saying, that the Capitol can be rebuilt, with all its original beauty and grandeur, for the sum of $42,500. Are gentlemen disposed to doubt? Let them do so no longer, when they advert to the improvident and careless expenditure of the public money on the old building, and to the undeniable fact, that at this day, labor and matcrials of all kinds are 25 per cent. cheaper than they were at the time of its erection. What then, Mr. Speaker, becomes of this startling idea of taxing the people, this mere *pis aller* argument that the State is too poor to build. Sir, it is gone—'it has vanished into thin air.'

But, says the gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. Leake,) "Raleigh is not the proper site for the Seat of Government; there are other situations far more eligible. This City," says he, "is entirely precluded, on account of its inland location, from ever attaining to the wealth and importance of a grand commercial emporium,"—admit it, sir, admit that this city, is remote from the coast, and entirely cut off, now and forever, from all advantages of commerce—yet, Sir, is there nothing in the idea that its central position naturally designates it as the most convenient rendezvous for the assembled representatives of the people? Sir, the impossibility of this little town's ever becoming a magnificent, blustering city, so far from detracting from its claims to the seat of Government, presents them to my mind in an infinitely stronger point of view. I believe, sir, with Mr. Jefferson, that large cities are loathsome eruptions on the body politic, and, instead of affording facilities and offering inducements for useful reflection and calm deliberation, present scenes calculated to distract the mind, rouse the passions, captivate the fancy, and not unfrequently to betray the young and thoughtless into habits whose only fruits are certain ruin and irretrievable disgrace.

But, sir, suppose gentlemen dissent from this opinion; is it supposed that we can ever have a grand commercial city in North Carolina—do gentlemen really believe, that the unimportant town at which it is suggested the seat of Government should be located, can ever become this splendid and noble mart? Sir, the thing is impossible. Gentlemen may tell us of the fine navigation of the Cape Fear; they may talk as hugely as they please of commerce and commercial enterprize; they may spread out to the 'mind's eye' the picture of their restive canvas rustling in the breeze;—but, sir, "to this complexion must it come at last"—the thing will never be. Every rational mind must arrive at this conclusion,—a conclusion, not likely to be changed from the reflection, that at the very moment when gentlemen are about to speak thus prettily, a memorial is presented, praying for facilities to erect a Rail Road below Fayetteville, on the margin of that very stream which they would fain have us to believe is daily bristling with a thousand masts.

Sir, is there no other reason why the Capitol should be rebuilt on that beautiful Square where it once stood? Is the State to throw to the winds the valuable property she still owns in this city? Is she recklessly to abandon this comely and costly edifice in which we now hold our deliberations? Is she to give up, as not being worthy of a thought, the handsome and commodious offices which survived the ruins of the devouring elements, and still decorate the public square? And, sir, are these considerations to be utterly disregarded, and that too by gentlemen who are ever and anon harping about economy, and whining over the poverty of the State?

But, Mr. Speaker, important as these considerations are, and great as is the influence which they should legitimately exercise over the minds of the members of this House, yet, sir, they are entirely subordinate; yea, sir, they are completely merged in the paramount obligation which I conceive to be imposed upon us by the ordinance of the Convention immediately fixing the Seat of Government at this place. Gentlemen may sophisticate, they may call into requisition all their ingenuity to evade the imperative mandate of this ordinance, but, sir, after all, it must be conceded, that by it, the good people of North Carolina covenanted and agreed with whomsoever might thereafter become citizens of Raleigh, that the seat of Government of the State should there, be permanently and unalterably located.—What, sir, do gentlemen now propose? Are they willing, as a body, to repudiate principles of action by which, respect induces me to suppose, they would not be governed in an individual transaction? I put it to gentlemen, if they are ready this day to compromit the honor, the pledge, the solemn league and covenant of the sovereign State; to prostrate its faith, its plighted word, to deliver up all, a willing sacrifice at the unholy shrine of sheer sectional interest? Mr. Speaker, never in my life, sir, could I appreciate the force of that politico-metaphysical dogma which teaches us, that what is individually unjust and dishonest, may, under certain circumstances, become politically, highly commendable and proper. It is true, sir, that when men act collectively, responsibility is divided; but it is not destroyed, and although there may exist a desire to shift it and fritter away its force, yet, sir, it still must somewhere exist, it must somewhere rest with an awful sanction. Sir, the gentleman from Richmond has told us, that the people had the power at any time to revoke their ordinance, and abrogate any treaty however solemn it might be. Sir, I admit that they have the physical power to do any thing—a strong, athletic individual possesses the physical power to wrest from a creditor, whom accident or disease may have rendered helpless, a sealed obligation containing the evidence of a debt—every thing must succumb to superior force—but, sir, power is one thing—right another; and a liberal, just and conscientious people will never exercise the former, to the utter annihilation of the latter.

Mr. Speaker, is the idea of national justice a mere delusion, is it a figment of the fancy, never acted on in the legislation of governments? Let us look, as a guide on this occasion, to the respect ordinarily extended to what is only constructively considered a govermental pledge. As an example out of many, may I be permitted to direct the attention of gentlemen to our present onerous and almost insufferable Tariff system. Here, sir, we see a people groaning under oppression, writhing under the extraction, drop by drop, as it were, of their very life's blood—and yet do they cry out for a sudden annihilation of the system? No sir, even the most violent and ultra opponents of this system (there is no man who is more opposed to it than I am) demand only its gradual modification—and why? Because the faith of the government is involved; not by a deliberate act of the highest sovereign authority, but, sir, by a simple legislative enactment, an act which cannot be considered as operating even as a binding precedent, but one which has formed a basis for large investments of capital, which basis it would be the most wanton and cruel injustice recklessly to tear away. Here, then, is a case where a palpable grievance exists, and even in this case, considerations of public faith are recognized and permitted to have their just influence. Why, then, should gentlemen discard them when there is no pressing emergency, no crying evil to remedy? If, Sir, on this occasion they shall be disregarded, if gentlemen in the eager pursuit of the loaves and fishes, pass them by this day unheeded, then indeed, sir, will the *Punica Fides* of the ancients cease to express as strong a degree of treachery, as that which will attach itself to the term of *North Carolina faith.*

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the real git of this question,—it is useless to temporize—we should walk up, sir, and look gentlemen boldly in the face. The people of the West desire a Convention— the "Cape Fear folks" want the seat of Government—aye, sir, there's the rub. The West says to Cape Fear, bid high enough and we belong to you—give us our price and we are yours! Mr. Speaker, is it possible! is there nothing like principle in politics?

Midas, they say, possess'd the power of old,
Of turning whatsoe'er he touched to gold;
This, politicians oft reverse with ease,
Touch *them* with gold, *they* turn to what you please.

Sir, do gentlemen acknowledge the application of this sentiment on the present occasion? Will the very respectable gentlemen who represent the interests of the West on this floor, suffer themselves, sir, I must use the word, to be *bribed,* yes, sir, literally *bribed* into a sacrifice of every thing like principle and justice? For the honor of those gentlemen; for many of whom I entertain the sincerest respect, for the honor of the State, for the honor of human nature; I hope, sir, I trust they will not.

The gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. L.) who, I must do him the justice to say, has acted on this occasion with the most praiseworthy honesty, and evinced little of that cunning tact by which the wary politician is too often characterized, has told us, no doubt with a great deal of truth, though perhaps in the estimation of his friends, with very little discretion, that the self-constituted Convention which met in this city in 1823, and recommended a new Constitution to the people, inserted an article in that Constitution, making Raleigh the permanent and unalterable seat of Government, as a *bait* merely to the people of Wake County—a *bait* which would give their appetite a greater keenness for the aforesaid new Constitution. Sir, a *bait* has been thrown out on the present occasion. Western gentlemen are now holding out to gentlemen on the Cape Fear a tempting *bait,* and although they have not quite swallowed it—have not fairly gulped it down, yet sir, the West has had some "*glorious nibbles.*" Yes sir, as might have been expected, the party offering to purchase, is willing to be bought—give them the seat of Government, and they are ready to abandon all their opposition to the wishes of the West; opposition founded on principle, and which has heretofore been emphatically expressed in this House. Thus, we see, sir, that in this general chaffering and huckstering of interests, every thing like honorable principle is likely to be recklessly disregarded—the Constitution is to be delivered up—the venerable edifice erected by the hands of our fathers, in which we have so long and so happily lived—under whose protecting roof we have enjoyed so much sweet and tranquil repose—*this* is to be ruthlessly razed to the ground. It has been said, sir, that virtue constitutes the only permanent basis of popular institutions. If this be so, and the issue of this question present the result which many fear it will, I think, sir, that so far as North Carolina is concerned, we had as well prepare to strike the funeral knell of the departed glory of this mighty nation. But, sir, it becomes us not to despair—if there is no redeeming spirit here, I trust there is elsewhere, and that, as a people, we shall long survive, "great, glorious and free."

A word or two more, sir, and I shall have done.—Suppose gentlemen attain their object. Suppose a Convention is called, which may God in his infinite mercy avert, what good can we possibly expect from the councils of any body constituted as a Convention, und rexisting circumstances, must necessarily be? Sir, if any time could be more unpropitious than another for putting the knife to the throat of the Constitution, that time is peculiarly the present; divided among ourselves, torn asunder by [illegible] and fretting dissentions—each section of the [illegible] looking alone to its own immediate interests—I [illegible] conceive of no result likely to flow at this time from a Convention—but a conviction, founded on its [illegible] tracted and scrambling character, of the inherent [illegible] fects of all popular institutions. Sir, let us turn [illegible] eyes a moment to a Sister State. Sir, let us turn [illegible] tacle exhibited by the Virginia Convention! What was the spec[illegible] I say, sir, that it was a splendid political farce, I d[illegible] that I shall be sustained by every reflecting mind [illegible] this House. What have been its results? Sir, [illegible] have been of no advantage to the State—[illegible] its whole proceedings contributed more to shake [illegible] the faith of the world in the stability of free gov[illegible] ments, founded on the popular will, than those of [illegible] ny body that perhaps ever assembled under the [illegible] Let us then, sir, profit by the example of others [illegible] let us tread not the path that others have trod[illegible] with so much danger before us, and thus sink, all [illegible] in our power lies, to perpetuate to the end of [illegible] the inestimable blessings we now enjoy.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

*From the Raleigh Register.*

In the last Register, the proceedings of [illegible] Legislature were brought down to Thursday [illegible] It is unnecessary to continue the detailed [illegible] ary, but we subjoin such items as are deemed [illegible] interesting.

The Resolution protesting against an extension of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, and instructing our Delegation in Congress to oppose it, was not taken up, doubtless from motives of policy. If we know any thing of enlightened public sentiment in this State, it is decidedly favorable to that Institution; and we are confident, had the question been stirred in the Legislature, that the vote in favor of the Resolution, would have been "few and far between."

Neither were the Resolutions acted upon which denounced the Tariff as unjust & unconstitutional, and called upon our representatives in Congress, to make an effort to effect its modification or repeal.

On Saturday morning, James Wylie [illegible] was elected Superintendent of Public Works, pursuant to the provision of an Act, passed at this Session.

The Homestead Bill—the Bill to relieve Slaves liable to indictment for Perjury—the Bill to prevent the sale of Spiritous liquors in less quantity than one gallon, at public places—the Bill respecting the harboring of runaway slaves—the Bill to provide for [illegible] the Militia Laws of the State, digested, [illegible] mended and published—the Bill to create a fund for purchasing a Public Library for the State—the Bill to exempt from execution growing Crops and to secure to debtors a certain portion of the same after they shall have been severed from the freehold—the Bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to revise and digest the Laws of the State, as to Administrators and Executors—the payment of debts of deceased persons—the Bill authorizing the Comptroller to allow Sheriffs for insolvents—the Bill in relation to the allotment of Widows' dower—the Bill to extend to Teachers and Scholars of all schools within this State, the same privileges as are enjoyed by the Students of the University and all other Seminaries of Learning particularly established by law—the Bill to aid in draining White Marsh in Columbus county—the Bill to insure the fair valuation of lands, in this State, when the same shall be given in for taxation—the Bill to encourage the publication of the History of North Carolina, and the Bill giving Wardens of the Poor, the power of holding property for their benefit, were, during the last two days of the Session, finally *nitely postponed.*

The thanks of the two Houses were unanimously voted to their respective Speakers, for the "able, dignified and impartial manner in which their duties were discharged, and they in return, made their acknowledgments to the members, in appropriate addresses.

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The following Public Acts were passed, in addition to those inserted in our last:

Giving additional fees to Registers, in certain cases.

To extend the time within which the Reports of the Supreme Court shall be published [Gives the Reporter five months to publish the decisions of each term.]

To amend an act, passed in 1819, to create a Fund for Internal Improvements, and to establish a Board for the management thereof. [Repeals so much of the act of 1819, as establishes a Board of Internal Improvements, and authorizes the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works.]

To incorporate the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road Company.

To increase the liability of Sheriffs and to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes

To authorize the County Courts of this State to appoint Committees of Finance.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A meeting of the Members of the Legislature and other citizens, friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, was convened at the Court House, in this city, on the 12th inst. at which Gov. Stokes presided and H. M. Miller acted as Secretary.

A Resolution was adopted recommending to the respective counties composing the several Electoral districts, to designate a fit person as Elector, in order to form the Jackson Ticket.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Central Committee to announce the names of such persons as may be agreed upon as Electors and in case of vacancy by death or other casualty, to supply it; viz: William H. Haywood, jun., Johnston Busbee, William [illegible] Hinton, Alfred Jones, R. M. Saunders, [illegible] Bell and C. L. Hinton, Esqrs.

The following Resolution was also adopted:

*Resolved,* That this meeting approve of the National Jackson Convention proposed to be held in Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to the office of Vice President—and in order that the people of this State may be represented, on motion of a member of the General Assembly from each electoral District, the following persons, viz. Dr. John Carson of Burke, M[illegible] Franklin of Surry, Daniel M. Forney of Lincoln, Jno. Giles of Rowan, Robert Galloway, Jr. of Rockingham, Henry Humphreys of Guilford, Louis D. Henry of Cumberland, Joseph H. Bryan of Granville, R. M. Saunders of Wake, Gen. William [illegible] liams of Warren, Dr. Askew of Bertie, Samuel [illegible] Sawyer of Chowan, Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe, R. D. Speight of Craven, and Owen Holmes of New Hanover, were unanimously recommended [illegible] delegates to said Convention.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1832.


We are favoured by our Town Representative with a copy of the Rail Road Acts passed at the late Session of the Legislature, which may be examined at this office. We intend to publish the one relating to this particular section of the State, as soon as possible.

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*The Tariff.*—We lose no time in laying before our readers, Mr. Clay's speech, and the brief, but strong and expressive, remarks of Mr. Hayne. The latter gentleman has since delivered a four hours' speech in reply to Mr. Clay, which we will publish as soon as possible. On both occasions the Senate chamber is stated to have been crowded with visiters. Mr. H. prefaced his remarks by offering the following resolution as a substitute for Mr. Clay's:

*Resolved*, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, be so reduced that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the *gradual reduction* of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, the duties be ultimately *equalized*, so that the duty on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary, materially, from the general average.

It is apparent that the South will not, and cannot, meet Mr. Clay upon his pretended compromise, which is no compromise at all, but gives to the manufacturing party all it asks, and to the South, nothing.

Our readers will no doubt regard it as a most remarkable and gratifying circumstance, that John Quincy Adams has strongly and earnestly espoused the cause of the South, on the subject of the Tariff. A letter from Washington to the Editor of the Charleston 'State Rights and Free Trade Evening Post,' which is stated to be from 'unquestionable authority,' says, that at a meeting of the Committee of Manufactures, of which Mr. Adams is Chairman, he came out in the most decided manner in favor of a reduction of the duties, using substantially this strong language:—"Mr. Clay's proposition is entirely inadmissible; it keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the sense. I am for affording *substantial relief* to the South; their complaints ARE JUST—they are oppressed—they cannot, and *will not* be satisfied with any delusive scheme of modification. I tell gentlemen they MUST *relieve the South* or FIGHT THEM. I, for one, declare that I will not hazard the union for any scheme of policy like the present Tariff."

There is a degree of magnanimity and honesty in these declarations of Mr. Adams, never found in the mere politician. They exhibit the Statesman and the Patriot. Such opinions, from such a quarter, boldly avowed and ably enforced in the House of Representatives, cannot fail to produce great effect, and in all probability will turn the scale in favor of the South. Should such be the result, it may well give rise to some curious reflections. The South has ever considered Mr. Adams as inimical to its interests, and consequently has always opposed him, and but recently aided essentially in ejecting him from the Presidential chair:—One of his first efforts, on coming again into public life, is directed to the relief of that South from a policy which it considers an intolerable burden, but which has the sanction of the section of country which Mr. A. in part represents. Whilst he who was put in power by the South, has proved recreant to all its interests—at least so *now* says the high-toned party which was first and most strenuous in his support. Truly has it been said, that fickleness is inscribed upon all human things.

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*Foreign.*—An arrival at Boston brings London papers to the 30th November, containing the important intelligence of a *Revolt at Lisbon*, and flight of the Usurper Don Miguel, whose horrible atrocities have rendered him so infamous for any other feeling than that of gratification at his fate. The particulars were not known.

There had been serious and bloody riots at Lyons, in France, though unconnected, apparently, with any political causes. It was the manufacturers fighting for bread and for wages. The rioters are said to have consisted of 20,000 workmen, and in the engagements which took place, many hundreds were killed and wounded, on both sides. Houses, books, stock, furniture, &c. were burnt in all parts of the city. At the latest dates it was not known how it would terminate.

The Cholera had extended from Sunderland to Newcastle. From the commencement of the disease on the 26th October to the 26th November, there had been 291 cases, and 86 deaths. A letter, dated 26th November, from Sunderland, says,—"Various means of cure have been tried, but none have proved efficacious; friction seems the best means to restore the natural action of the cappillary vessels, which if once effected, Doctor Daun thinks recovery might follow,—Ten new cases were reported yesterday, and eight deaths this morning. The disease is evidently on the increase, and three cases have been reported in Newcastle. Laudanum and Brandy have done little benefit.

The use of pork and vegetables of all kinds, and acid fruits are forbidden, as they are considered injurious in this complaint."

*From the London Morning Herald of November 25th.*

BURNING.—We understand that the second mate of the Sarah, from Virginia, U. S. has been missing since Friday last, and under circumstances which leave little doubt that he has fallen a sacrifice to the interests of science," or in other words, that he has been murdered for the surgeons. This affair has excited, as may be easily supposed, great interest among persons connected with shipping. Sailors, from their habits, are peculiarly liable to fall into the claws of those blood hounds in human shape by which England has now so signally disgraced. The unfortunate man's remains have been found in a house of ill fame.

He was a fine young man, standing about five feet ten inches high. The extent to which the horrible trade of destroying human beings for dissection, is carried on in London, is perfectly astonishing. People are missing in every part of the metropolis. The men who swept the cross-way at the top of Standard street, Waterloo-road, has not been seen or heard of for several weeks, and as he was a person of regular habits, little doubt is entertained that he has been murdered.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—Cotton Market languid; total sales 10,800 bags; 100 S. I. 10¾ *a* 17¾; 2000 N. O. 5⅞ *a* 7¾; 1540 Alab. 4¾ *a* 7d; 4160 Bowed 5 *a* 6¾d. 300 Am. taken for export. Ashes in limited demand. Tobacco in good demand. Transactions in bonded Flour and Grain not extensive but prices steady. In Hides no improvement.

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*Congress.*—Both Houses have the Tariff Question before them, and in both there seems a determination to debate it, notwithstanding it cannot come fully up until a bill is reported to repeal or modify. The questions under discussion are merely incidental, being resolutions of reference to committees. We have elsewhere noticed the occurrences in the Senate on the subject. In the other House, the debate has been protracted, without possessing the interest of that in the Senate. The only result of it, so far, is the adoption of resolutions from the committees on Manufactures and Ways and Means, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to the amount of domestic manufactures, which both committees consider it necessary to have before any bill can be reported, and which it is said cannot be furnished by the Department in less than two months. So that it will probably be sometime in April before a bill will be before the House. In the mean time, the U. S. Bank Bill will no doubt be brought forward and decided.

The Apportionment Bill is still under discussion. There appears to be a disposition to fix the ratio at 48,000; but a strenuous effort is making, especially by the members from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Maryland, to reduce it to 44,000, by which those States, (being those only which would lose a member by the ratio 48,000,) would preserve their present number. The number "44" would give to the House 259 members, and to North Carolina 14 members and a fraction of 23,885. It appears to be quite probable that this number will finally be agreed upon in the House—greatly to the public detriment, as we think.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee on the subject, has reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debts to the United States.

*Executive Appointments.*—It is officially announced, that the appointments of the Heads of Departments, viz: Messrs. Livingston, McLane, Cass, Woodbury and Taney, have been confirmed by the Senate. It is also known, though not officially announced, that the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to England, met with great opposition in the Senate, and that finally it was laid on the table, by the casting vote of the Vice President. It is said that it will not be taken up again soon, and that if it should be, it will be rejected, as Mr. Webster and one or two other Opposition Senators were absent when it was laid on the table.

*The Mint, Gold Region, &c.*—It appears, from the Report of the Director of the Mint to Congress, that the coinage of the past year amounted to $3,923,473 60; viz: $714,270 in gold coins, $3,175,600 in silver coins, and $33,603 60 in copper—consisting, altogether of 11,792,284 pieces, viz: Half Eagles, 140-594; Quarter Eagles, 4,520; Half Dollars, 5,873,660; Quarter Dollars, 398,000; Dimes, 771,350; Half Dimes, 1,242,700; Cents, 3-359,260; and Half Cents, 2,200. $26,000 worth of the gold coined was received from Virginia; $294.000 from North Carolina; and from Georgia, $176,000 worth. Alabama and Tennessee also furnished gold bullion to the amount of about $1,000 each, "indicating (as the reports remarks) the progressive development of the gold region." The coinage of copper yielded a profit of about ten thousand dollars, the last year; and, in consequence, reduced the expense of the mint establishment, for that time, to $28,000.

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Some of the papers opposed to the United States Bank complain of the time which has been selected for the presentation of their memorial asking a renewal of their Charter. They attribute it to a disposition to influence the Presidential election. We think it is with a bad grace that they charge the Bank with a precipitate movement, when it is recollected that the subject has been for three years past annually thrust upon Congress by the President himself. Their complaints have too much the appearance, also, of a disposition to save the President from the responsibility of approving or rejecting the Bank Bill until after he is fairly re-elected. If the bill should pass at the present session, as it undoubtedly will, they well know that he will lose some of his supporters, by adopting either course, of approval or rejection; and they would keep fair weather with all, by concealing the President's intentions until after the election. This is not the course that we looked for from Gen. Jackson, and it is not the one he would pursue, if left to the direction of his own honest judgment. But there is a "back stairs Cabinet" at Washington.

For our part, we think it should be known *before* the election, whether the President intends to destroy one of the most valuable institutions of any country, and to substitute a Government Bank, such as he proposed in his Message of 1830—a Bank, (if it deserve the name,) the worthlessness of which could only be exceeded by its evils. We therefore rejoice at the prospect of the passage of the bill.

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The Legislature of Virginia has been for several days openly engaged in a deeply interesting debate upon propositions for the removal of the free blacks, and for a gradual abolition of slavery! All the plans for abolition look to a removal of the persons to Africa.

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*Great Fire at St. Thomas.*—The Captain of the ship Philip Tabb, arrived at Charleston a few days ago, reports that he spoke the barque Roman, from St. Thomas (West Indies,) bound to Baltimore, the Capt. of which informed him, that on the night of the 1st Jan. a fire took place St. Thomas, which destroyed about *twelve hundred houses*.

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*Superior Courts.*—The arrangement of the Judges was incorrectly printed in our last, owing to a mistake in the copy furnished to the Star, from which we took it. The following is correct:

| | *Spring.* | *Autumn.* |
|---|---|---|
| Edenton, | Judge SWAIN, | Judge DONNELL, |
| Newbern, | MARTIN, | STRANGE, |
| Raleigh, | DANIEL, | NORWOOD, |
| Hillsborough, | STRANGE, | MARTIN, |
| Wilmington, | NORWOOD, | DANIEL, |
| Morganton, | DONNELL, | SWAIN. |

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*Something new under the Sun.*—The Nullification party of South Carolina are so in love with Mr. Adams's generous espousal of their cause, that they talk of running him against Clay and Jackson for the Presidency. One of their most talented and respectable prints says that he is to be preferred to Mr. Clay, with his 'consolidation and monopoly politics,' and to Gen. Jackson, with his '*no politics at all.*' There can now scarcely be a doubt, that Gen. Jackson will be elected, if elected at all, without the aid of the vote of South Carolina. The Nullification party is unquestionably in the majority in that State, and every day develops more and more their hostility to him. She will probably throw away her eleven votes upon Mr. Calhoun.

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*New Orleans.*—A statement of the arrivals of Steam and Flat Boats at New Orleans during the past year, which we find in the "Emporium," shows the astonishing number of 1059 arrivals of Steam Boats, and 2040 arrivals of Flat Boats. These last came from *eleven States and one Territory*, viz: from Pennsylvania 130, Virginia 50, Ohio 410, Kentucky 302, Indiana 291, Missouri 36, Illinois 70, Tennessee 225, Alabama 170, Mississippi 50, Louisiana 181, Arkansas 25.

A city with a back country of eleven States and a Territory to sustain it!

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James Carney Cole, of Newbern, has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Collector of that port, in place of Francis Hawks, deceased.

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*Nullification.*—Of the 188 acts passed by the Legislature of Georgia, 22 have for their object to divorce from the bonds of matrimony, the persons therein named.

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*The late Fire!*—The citizens of Fayetteville have forwarded, through their Magistrate of Police, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in this City, the sum of $194 20, being in addition to the $875 noticed in our last paper. Besides this amount, two gentlemen who are residents of Fayetteville, but who were in the City when the fire occurred, gave $30; and another individual forwarded from that place, in a letter, $5; so that the aggregate of the contribution from that town, is, $1,104 20.

We also learn that one of the sufferers, has received $26, collected by a gentleman in Fayetteville, for his particular benefit.

*Ral. Reg.*

*Contributions.*—About 1100 dollars have been contributed and forwarded by the citizens of Fayetteville, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in this city; and about 900 dollars have been raised in this place for the same purpose. The amount received from Fayetteville manifests great liberality on the part of the citizens of that place, considering the heavy losses which they have so recently sustained. Their munificence will be long and gratefully remembered by those whose misfortune it is intended to alleviate.

*Ral. Star.*

The Raleigh papers state that Fayetteville has transmitted a handsome donation for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in that city. This prompt reciprocation of past kindness is creditable to the citizens of Fayetteville, and we hope their example will be followed in other parts of the State.

*Newbern Sentinel.*

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The President [of the United States,] has occasionally suffered much from the wound in his arm. Recently, the ball which fractured the bone, and remained in the muscle, has produced great irritation, and affected sympathetically the muscles of his shoulder and back. Day before yesterday, he had the bullet extracted, and it gave him immediate relief. Dr. Harris, an eminent Surgeon of Philadelphia, happened casually in the city, and the President availed himself of the skill of this gentleman, to get rid of his troublesome enemy.

*Globe.*

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*Masonic.*—We find the following paragraph in a late number of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"In regard to the continuance of the order, we may add, that during a very recent visit to Baltimore and Washington, we have had ample opportunities of conferring with many distinguished Masons from nearly every State in the Union, and that all, with one accord, have united in the opinion, that it is the course of expediency, of wisdom, and of patriotism, that the Institution should be entirely and forever dissolved. And it has been agreed to call a convention of Masons holding this opinion, to assemble in New York early in the ensuing season, to deliberate upon the best means that can be adopted, with a view of producing so desirable a result."

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FREE BLACKS.—In the House of Delegates of Pennsylvania, the following Preamble and Resolution were offered and laid on the table, on the 17th ult.

Whereas, the States of Virginia and Maryland are about to pass some penal enactments for the purpose of expelling their free black population from their respective States, amounting to the number of about 123,000; whereby the adjoining States, without some countervailing provision by law, must be overrun by an influx of ignorant, indolent and depraved population, most dangerous to the peace, rights and liberties of our citizens, and tending to undermine the fundamental principles of the Republic—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary System be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to protect the good citizens of this commonwealth against the evils arising from the emigration of free blacks from other States into Pennsylvania.

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The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last half year.

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Among the articles of produce which passed through the Dismal Swamp Canal during the last year, were twenty-six millions of shingles, 10,000 bales cotton, and 3200 hhds. tobacco.

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*Charleston, Jan. 7.*

We understand that the late Mr. Hanscome has bequeathed the very munificent legacy of $12,500, to the College of Charleston.—Such an instance of munificence to a public institution is alike honorable to the donor and to our community; and will encourage the friends of an institution, which, since its revival, has been struggling for an existence.—We are also gratified to learn, that an equal amount was left by the same munificent individual to the Orphan House of this city—besides other legacies to public institutions.

*Courier.*

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*The late Stephen Girard's Income.*—From the bequests in Stephen Girard's Will, it is estimated that the gross amount of his immense property is nearly $15,000,000. Calculating the interest at 6 per cent. and the year at 360 days, it will furnish the following curious results:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Income per annum, | $900,000 | |
| " per month, | 75,000 | |
| " per day, | 2,500 | |
| " per hour, | 104 | 16 1-8 |
| " per minute, | 1 | 73 1-5 |

*N Y. Courier.*

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*From the Journal of Commerce.*

CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—The amount of ardent spirits imported into the United States in

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|---|---|
| 1824, was | 5,285,047 gallons. |
| 1825 | 4,114,046 ditto |
| 1826 | 3,322,380 ditto |
| 1827 | 3,465,302 ditto |
| 1828 | 4,446,699 ditto |
| 1829 | 2,462,308 ditto |
| 1830 | 1,095,488 ditto |

Here is an exhibition which cannot fail to gratify the friends of Temperance, and encourage the efforts of Temperance Societies. During the six years prior to 1830, the average annual importation was 3,849,296 gallons; or 3 1-2 times as much as was imported in 1830. During the five years prior to 1829, the average annual importation was 4,126,694 gallons; or 3 3-4 times as much as was imported in 1830.—Moreover, the imports in 1830 were less than half the amount imported in 1829, and less than quarter the amount imported in 1828.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total value of imports into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1830, was $70,876,920; of which value, $35,624,070, or *more than half*, arrived at the single port of New York.

The total value of exports during the same year, was $73,849,508, of which $59,462,029 were of domestic produce. Of such articles the exports from New York amounted to $13,618,278, Louisiana $13,042,740, S. Carolina $7,580,821, Georgia $5,336,626, Virginia $4,788,804, Massachusetts $3,599,952, Maryland $3,075,985, Pennsylvania 2,924,452, Alabama $2,291,825, District of Columbia $746,591, which exceeds the domestic exports of any State not above mentioned.

Of the whole $59,462,020, $22,128,671 were shipped from the States north of Maryland and the Ohio river, and $37,323,358 (nearly two thirds) from the Southern section of the Union, including Delaware and Maryland.

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In the Stationary account of Congress for the year ending 1st November, are the following items: 2879 reams of paper, 16 lbs. wax, 510 dozen parchments, 45,000 quills, 288 knives, 100 lbs. wafers, 430 do. candles, 746 dozen tapes, 252 seals, 430 ink-jugs, 480 wafer-boxes, 228 folders, 30 galls. oil, 7 bushels sand, 183 lbs. twine, 480 sand boxes.

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The Liverpool Albion relates a singular fact in relation to Rail Roads and Canals. A bill has passed the British Parliament during the present session, and received the royal assent, for converting the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal into a Rail Road. This canal is eleven miles in length, and runs through one of the most populous, wealthy, and important manufacturing districts in the country. It forms a part of the line intended for the proposed Rail Road from Liverpool to Leeds. The majority of the stockholders in the canal have spontaneously acquiesced in the change.

This is, indeed, a strange metamorphosis. The conversion of the beds of canals into the sites of Rail Roads has often been suggested, but the project was deemed chimerical. This is the first time that measures have been taken to carry it into execution.

*U. S. Telegraph.*

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MARRIED,

In this county, on Wednesday evening the 11th inst. by the Rev. David S. Williams, ARCHIBALD McDIARMID, Esq. to Miss RACHAEL S. WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Alexander Williams, Esq. all of this county.

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Friday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods Groceries, &c. to Messrs. S. T. Hawley, H. Robinson, T. Cochran, D. McRae, G. W. Ragland & Co., J. McArn, D. Shaw, W. McIntyre, G. Hurlbutt, T. Sandford & Co., Willkings & Co., T. Fuller, J. Munn, W. Whitehead, G. McNeill, W. J. Anderson, J. Kyle, W. Winslow, W. S. Latta, J. Hadlock, K. T. Morgan, J. W. Wright, E. Stedman, Jas. Baker, of this place, and Messrs. Clayland & Torrence, Salisbury, J. C. Hunt, Wilksboro', J. Clancey, Hillsboro', Chas. Chalmers, Chapel Hill, and Seth Henshaw, Guilford county.

DEPARTED, on Saturday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, &c., for Messrs. J. M. Dobbin, W. S. Latta, J. Huske & Son, E. & I. Blake, C. T. Haigh, J. McLeran, and T. Fuller.

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*Fayetteville Market.*—Brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 6 a 7. Beeswax 18. Coffee 15 a 17. Cotton 7¾ a 8. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 1 50 a 1 65. Flour 4 25 a 4 75. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 37½. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 15 a 20. Salt 75 a 80. Wheat 75 a 80. Whiskey 27½ a 30.

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**Tin Plate.**

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*January* 24.

**N. E. RUM.**

5 Hhds. N. E. RUM, just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*January* 24.

**CHEESE.**

18 Casks prime CHEESE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*January* 24.

**THE CORRECT TIME,**

MAY be obtained of Wm. Widdifield in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel, who will take an accurate observation every fair day.

And who would through this medium, inquire of the Gentleman who calculated *Gales's North Carolina Almanac*, by what means he makes *C* the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the present year? According to the *old fashioned Rule*, there should be *two* letters for the year, (being leap year,) one for January and February, and which is *A*, the other for the remainder of the year, and which is *G*. If the Gentleman should find or believe himself to be correct, he will oblige me by furnishing his rule of calculation.

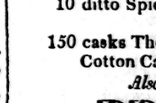
*Fayetteville, Jan.* 20, 1832. 64-3t

**To Hire,**

TWO smart Negro *BOYS*, about 12 years old.—Apply at this Office.
*January* 24. 64tf.

***NEGROES for Sale.***

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.
Apply to the Editor.
January 24.



**All persons having** accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

**One Gig and Harness** for sale.
*January* 23, 1832. 64tf.

**New Goods.**

JAMES BAKER informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has this day recommenced business in the Store on the north side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of C. P. Mallett, Esq He is now opening a general and well selected assortment of

***Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,***
OILS, DYE STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
**Groceries, &c.**

All of which he is disposed to sell at prices unusually low.
*January* 23, 1832. 64 6w.

**Sugar, Mackerel, &c.**

5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 bbls. do do.
Bbls. Mackerel No. 2.
Boxes sperm Candles,
Cotton Bagging, &c. &c.
Just received per Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*January* 24

**Old Copper.**

CASH paid for a quantity of old COPPER, by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
*January* 24.

**WILLKINGS & CO.,**

*Offer for sale, just received;*

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR.
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
*IN STORE,*
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
*Also, a well selected lot of*

**DRY GOODS,**

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.
*January* 24.

***BOOK STORE REMOVED.***

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. K. T. Morgan, on the north side of Person street, third door east of the Market Square, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of

***Books & Stationary,***
**BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.**
JAMES HADLOCK.
*Fayetteville, Jan.* 24, 1832. 64 f.

***To the Afflicted.***

**Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER,**
*For the Diseases of the Lungs.*

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

*N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.*
*Fayetteville*, 1832.

**Pittsborough Academy.**

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday being the 6th of February.—Terms, the same as heretofore. Having rented a commodious house, I would gladly receive six young gentlemen as boarders.

P. LE MESSURIER.
*January* 15, 1832. 64-6w.

**Carthage Hotel.**

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has had a large addition built to his Dwelling House, also a convenient Boarding House, divided into small rooms for the purpose of accommodating those who may wish private rooms, which will render the establishment more accommodating. His Table will be supplied with the best the country will afford.

☞His Stables are in ample order and filled with the best of provender. With care and attention, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

A. McDONALD.
*Carthage, Moore Co. Jan.* 20, 1832. 64-6w

## JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

# DRY GOODS,

## HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

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*Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.*

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

*October* 25, 1831. 51tf.

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# Fresh Fall Goods.

## HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
*Also*, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
*ALSO,*
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

*October* 24, 1831. 51-tf.

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## Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we th Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831 40-tf.

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## Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

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## Patent Balances, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

1 pair Patent Balances, 1,500 lbs.
1 do do 400 do.
1 Jersey Wagon,
4 boxes Citron.

A. KIMBALL.

*December* 14. 58tf.

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# DRUGS & MEDICINES.

## Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

*November* 15. 54tf.

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## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

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## PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed All orders punctually attended to.

*December* 13, 1831. 58-3m.

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## HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

# Dry Goods,

*Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,*

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

*Fayetteville, October* 10. 49tf.

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## PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

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## HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

*Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,*

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

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## To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 15. 54-6m.

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## NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables. Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

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## *Factorage and Commission* BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

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## Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

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## *H. Mac Laurin*

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 14, 1831. 45tf.

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## Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 1, 1831. 52-tf.

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## NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

## CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

*FALL & WINTER GOODS,*

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

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## JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

*GOODS:*

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

*Fayetteville, N. C., Nov.* 1, 1831. 52tf.

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## New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

*September* 21. 46-tf.

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## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

# DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

*November* 15. 54tf.

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## TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,**

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

*November* 8.—53-tf. D. S.

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## Notice.

THE Subscriber having established himself in his business of a Blacksmith, would solicit a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use his best exertions to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. His charges will be moderate, and his work faithfully and expeditiously executed. He has taken the Shop at the foot of the Hill, south side of Person street, next door west of Mr. McLauchlin's.

LEVINE WOOD.

*January* 6, 1832. 62-4wp.

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## Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

*November* 15. 544-*Ap'l.*

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## FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro', Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

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## WM. WINTERFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

## Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 22. 55tf

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## REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

# DRY GOODS,

*Hardware Crockery Ware and Groceries,*

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

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## For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

*November* 1, 1831. 52tf.

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## LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

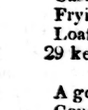
*At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.*

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

*ALSO,*

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

*ALSO,*



A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

*Fayetteville, October* 26. 51-tf.

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## New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

*Fayetteville, October* 25. 51tf.

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## State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

Philip Brooks & Wife, and others, *vs.* Daniel McNeill & Levin Hainsworth. } *Petition for Partition of Hannah Ducksworth's Estate.*

IT appearing to the Court, that Levin Hainsworth, one of the Defendants in this case, resides out of this State, therefore it is *Ordered*, by said Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, that unless the said Levin Hainsworth appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, and then and there answer said Petition, it will be heard exparte as to him, and decreed accordingly.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

*December* 15, 1831. 61.6w.

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## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

*Also on Hand,*

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 31. 32-tf.

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## Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

*December* 27, 1831. 60tf.

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## Green Paint,

A Superior article in canisters of 8½ lbs. each.

*ALSO,*

20 boxes Bar SOAP, just received per Steam Boat, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

Curtis's Block.

*November* 29, 1831. 56-tf.

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## REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.

December 6. 57tf.

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## C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which are,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calic,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

*Fayetteville, 18th October*, 1831. 50tf

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## Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

*November* 15. 54tf

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## The last Call,

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their notes and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

*Fayetteville, December* 1831. 58tf

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## CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Dick street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods south of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen, and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small but select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting in part of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and fret Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & Hinges
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57tf

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## Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M and 6 P. M. those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as at present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

*Fayetteville, August* 29, 1831.